

## GAS TRUST HAS A 'LITTLE KICKER'

It Means to Trump the Last Trick with the Marshall Bill.

STANDARD OIL IN IT.

The Measure Is Intended to Give the Monopoly All of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

It is understood that those interested in the gas business that the "little kicker" hidden in the Marshall bill which permits the construction of tunnels under the North and East Rivers in New York, is for the benefit of the Consolidated Gas Company. It is pointed out that the Consolidated Gas Company is now controlled by Standard Oil interests, which also own the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. It has also recently purchased the Mutual Gas Company from the Vanderbilts as well as obtained a very large interest in the Standard Gaslight Company.

The comprehensive scheme, which is being worked out, according to persons usually well informed in gas matters, is the concentration of the manufacturing of gas in one plant, from which all the gas burned in Manhattan and all of Brooklyn will be obtained. This plan, it is understood, will be that owned by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company at Gowanus Bay. From here the gas can be piped down to the foot of Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, and from there it can be carried by tunnel to a point on the East River near the Battery, where connection will be made with the new main line of the Consolidated Gas Company, which were laid in Broadway at the time that the Metropolitan Street Railway put in its electric conduits.

The main point to be gained by this arrangement will be that it will enable the company to sell certain tracts of land on the water front, both on the East and West Side of Manhattan. This will very largely enable the city to realize the benefits of its rapidly growing waterfront, and also, with some political influence, enable the sale to the city of land on the water front for public parks. The latter scheme has been very much discussed by politicians during the past few years. The company, after purchasing of these water front properties, which are valued at upward of \$25,000,000, would have plenty of new revenue for the creation of storage tanks. Great economies could be effected by the carrying out of this plan, both in the manufacture and distribution of gas. The Mutual and Standard can be furnished with gas in the same manner.

The property of the Consolidated Gas Company could sell would be the gas plants formerly belonging to the Metropolitan Company at Eleventh avenue and Forty-second street. The old Municipal plant at Avenue A and Twentieth street, the Knickerbocker, at Eleventh avenue and First street, the Harlem, at One Hundred and Tenth and First avenue, and the New York City, at Eleventh and Twentieth streets and Tenth avenue. All of these properties were acquired when the present Consolidated Gas Company was formed by the combination of the then existing companies.

This plan, which the principal owners of the Consolidated and the Brooklyn Union Gas companies are working on, will, the authority believes, be carried out, and the present holders of all bonds which were issued against these properties, except the bonds of the New York City, will have to wait for a very near future. The scheme is in the hands of William Rockefeller, James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, and George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank.

## INVALIDS WERE IN A BURNING HOUSE.

Fire Nearly Destroyed Dr. Lincoln's Sanitarium—Six Women Rescued.

Dr. Rufus T. Lincoln's dwelling and sanitarium, No. 22 West Thirty-first street, was damaged to the extent of \$20,000 early yesterday morning by a fire which started in the basement.

The building has a four-story brownstone structure in the rear of the Grand Hotel. It is owned by the wife of General George B. McCallum. At the time of the fire there were in the building half a dozen women patients and Dr. Lincoln's family, a Mrs. Hyer and seven servants. The fire was caused by a gas stove which was employed as a servant in the house adjoining the sanitarium. He ran to a fire box, but, finding that the fire was out of control, he called to a neighbor, thinking that an alarm had been turned in. The three patients, who were in the room, fled in alarm, and the fire, which had been burning for some time, was extinguished by the firemen. The fire was caused by the gas stove, which was used for heating the room. The fire was caused by the gas stove, which was used for heating the room. The fire was caused by the gas stove, which was used for heating the room.

The women patients were first cared for. They were wrapped in blankets and carried into the street. The fire was caused by the gas stove, which was used for heating the room. The fire was caused by the gas stove, which was used for heating the room. The fire was caused by the gas stove, which was used for heating the room.

The fire had full control of the basement and was continuing to burn for some time. The fire was caused by the gas stove, which was used for heating the room. The fire was caused by the gas stove, which was used for heating the room. The fire was caused by the gas stove, which was used for heating the room.

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## TALKS A STALEMATE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Might as Well Have Been Out of the World as Down the Bay.

CUT OFF FROM MANHATTAN

Road Houses Well Patronized, in Which Were Fearsome Yarns of Disaster.

State Islanders of the north shore, that is polished and fashionable, found themselves on Monday morning imprisoned in the snow. It was Lincoln's birthday, and they had to attend dinners in Manhattan. It was Lincoln's birthday and the snow-shovelers had not cared to make a path on the roads in front of houses.

Butchers, bakers, milkmen, newspaper men stayed at home. The Staten Island Electric Company, that Mrs. George Livingston Baker attacked because it could not deliver milk, was not working. The men who were in the city, as was the case, the Kill von Kull was covered with ice, and the railway tracks that line had a white mantle.

There was a certainty that no cars had passed there for hours. The air was powdered with snowflakes, the wind howled. The men who were in the city, as was the case, the Kill von Kull was covered with ice, and the railway tracks that line had a white mantle. The men who were in the city, as was the case, the Kill von Kull was covered with ice, and the railway tracks that line had a white mantle.

Roadhouses and Tales. So the men who had to attend dinners in Manhattan walked in the snow all the way from West New Brighton, West Brighton, Livingston, Salter's, Snug Harbor, and even New Brighton, to Port Richmond. The wind whistled their faces, the snowflakes stung them to the waist. The news-boys were out on the streets, but they were not selling papers. The news-boys were out on the streets, but they were not selling papers.

One was that of one of the old Staten Island boats had been wrecked on Robin's Reef, with three hundred persons. The fishermen said that they had seen a dog of the reef. The fishermen said that they had seen a dog of the reef. The fishermen said that they had seen a dog of the reef. The fishermen said that they had seen a dog of the reef.

It came from St. George to Port Richmond at 8, but it took half an hour to get to Port Richmond. When it returned to Port Richmond the time was 4:15. It could not get to Port Richmond, but it could get to Port Richmond. It could not get to Port Richmond, but it could get to Port Richmond. It could not get to Port Richmond, but it could get to Port Richmond.

Meanwhile the men who had tried the ferry to Bergen Point and the ferry to Elizabethport had returned in disgust. There were no ferries for the day. The men who had tried the ferry to Bergen Point and the ferry to Elizabethport had returned in disgust. There were no ferries for the day. The men who had tried the ferry to Bergen Point and the ferry to Elizabethport had returned in disgust.

If they walked fast they could not breathe; if they walked slowly they were frozen. Their ears ceased to burn, their toes were numb. Then men dropped into road houses, where the fabulous tales of the snow were told. The men who had tried the ferry to Bergen Point and the ferry to Elizabethport had returned in disgust.

The Staten Islanders who had to attend dinners in Manhattan walked back to their homes in the snow. The men who had tried the ferry to Bergen Point and the ferry to Elizabethport had returned in disgust. There were no ferries for the day. The men who had tried the ferry to Bergen Point and the ferry to Elizabethport had returned in disgust.

The conductors, brakemen, engineers, firemen of the Rapid Transit Railroad Company, who were in the city, as was the case, the Kill von Kull was covered with ice, and the railway tracks that line had a white mantle. The men who were in the city, as was the case, the Kill von Kull was covered with ice, and the railway tracks that line had a white mantle.

## ROOSEVELT STALLED IN THE GRAND CENTRAL.

Governor Roosevelt and a party of legislators were stalled at the Grand Central Station for several hours yesterday. They started for Albany at 1 p. m., but, being very much if they would get through to the capital until late at night.

During the wait the Governor suggested that a "man" legislature be organized. "I can do as much business," he declared, "as the Legislature can at Albany under the circumstances." When Senator Elsborg and White and Assemblyman Fallows and others were asked to proceed to carry out the Governor's suggestion, they discovered that the Tammany members were in a majority and prepared to scotch police, civil service and other measures which the Governor desired.

When Governor Roosevelt learned this he dissolved the "legislature" forever and left for Albany. The Governor, though he had consulted with Seth Low, Elihu Root and other anti-Tammy leaders, had not yet decided whom to appoint as surrogate.

To Amend the Naturalization Law. Albany, Feb. 14.—Assemblyman Henry dropped into the bill box to-day a bill to amend the naturalization law by adding a section requiring that any naturalization applicant be examined by a board of naturalization judges. A detailed description of the person to whom issued, containing the height of the person, color of hair and eyes, a description of the general appearance and notes as to any peculiarity that may go with an accurate description. Mr. Henry said his bill is to prevent who would fraud, which is now practiced by using a set of naturalization papers to naturalize a dozen or more persons.

The GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE. Laxative Brown Quinine Tablets remove the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has R. B. on each Tablet, etc.

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## COAL SCARCE AND WATER GIVING OUT.

There was no improvement in the condition of the coal supply of Greater New York yesterday. A good many of the dealers added an extra twenty-five cents to the already high price, making an ordinary ton of coal seventy-five cents more than it was last Friday.

Very few barges succeeded in crossing the river. The Kill von Kull was covered with ice, and the railway tracks that line had a white mantle. The men who were in the city, as was the case, the Kill von Kull was covered with ice, and the railway tracks that line had a white mantle. The men who were in the city, as was the case, the Kill von Kull was covered with ice, and the railway tracks that line had a white mantle.

It is believed that the coal situation will not improve. The dealers of the city, as was the case, the Kill von Kull was covered with ice, and the railway tracks that line had a white mantle. The men who were in the city, as was the case, the Kill von Kull was covered with ice, and the railway tracks that line had a white mantle. The men who were in the city, as was the case, the Kill von Kull was covered with ice, and the railway tracks that line had a white mantle.

A water famine is threatened in Brooklyn. Since the cold weather began there has been an enormous increase in the consumption of water because house owners have let it run in the kitchens at night to prevent its freezing. The pipes were the last few days more than 12,000,000 gallons have been daily used. The capacity of the pumps at Ridgewood reservoir is only 100,000,000 a day, so that the present consumption means an enormous drain upon the emergency store in the reservoir.

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## MAIL CARRIERS WORK SNOWED OUT.

Post Office Skylight Falls, Deluging Those Below It.

ALL LETTERS DRENCHED.

No Mails for the South or West Sent Out—Local Deliveries Resumed.

Over the city department of the New York Post office fell in a shower of glass and snow yesterday the panes of the skylight. Miraculously, not one of the great crowd of men at work under it was wounded.

A graver picture had been held in reserve for them. They had been at work at the tables, assorting letters and stamping them, under dripping ice water. Their hands were swollen from the cold. The snow had been blown into the air by the wind, and the men were protected by the snow. The men were protected by the snow. The men were protected by the snow.

The men covered the stamping machines with bags, placed pails in the way of the falling drops, and tried to keep warm by excess of exercise, but the letters that they had to touch were quickly frozen in the air that rushed through the roof. The men covered the stamping machines with bags, placed pails in the way of the falling drops, and tried to keep warm by excess of exercise, but the letters that they had to touch were quickly frozen in the air that rushed through the roof.

Water from the ceiling fell on the letters, blurred or effaced entirely their addresses, made of them undeliverable, ugly things. The work was delayed indefinitely. These were all the letters that go out of the city. The persons who are to read them will be astonished at them. Some of them may never be read at all. It is not the fault of the men who handled them. They were here.

They have been overworked for four months. They have eight hours of labor, theoretically. They have labored for ten and eleven hours every day. The weather makes painful the handling of letters under all circumstances. Yesterday's accident was a catastrophe. The men said in despair that they would have been better for them if the falling glass had wounded them seriously. They would have suffered less. They went on with their work, however.

Fully half the mail matter in the New York Post Office last night had to be held over to be dispatched to-day. No mails were forwarded for points south or west of Philadelphia, except the Pennsylvania, and very little newspaper or parcel mail could be sent anywhere. Few mails were received yesterday, owing to the delayed trains. The office had to make long waits at the railway stations, thus demoralizing the wagon service. No mail has been received from Long Island since Sunday. The offices at Sheepshead Bay, Coney Island, Bath Beach and other places being almost entirely isolated. The pneumatic tubes rendered communication between New York and Brooklyn easy.

Carriers in Manhattan made all their regular deliveries yesterday, the opening of the Third avenue cable line early in the morning greatly facilitating the work. The carriers were able to make only three out of their five regular deliveries.

## TELEGRAPH LINES SUFFER, BUT NOT ABOUT NEW YORK

All the telephone and telegraph wires within a radius of five hundred miles of New York were reported to be in good order last night. Superintendent P. A. Hovey of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, reported that the storm had caused them no extraordinary trouble. Superintendent E. G. Cochran, of the Postal Company, said that only a few of his company's wires had been broken by the storm, and that all had been mended. In regard to the condition of the Western Union, Superintendent Charles A. Thicker said:

"We have suffered very greatly from the storm, especially in the South. Between Mobile and New Orleans all our wires are down, and we have to reach New Orleans via St. Louis. Between Richmond and Atlanta 90 per cent of the wires are down, and between here and Washington about 10 per cent. We already have our wires in the North and East mended, and expect things in the South to be all right by tomorrow or next day."

## Peculiar Poisons. GENERATED IN THE HUMAN BODY.

The Result of Imperfect Digestion of Food.

Every living thing, plant or animal, contains within itself the germs of certain decay and death.

In the human body these germs of death (called by scientists Miasmata), are usually the result of imperfect digestion of food; the result of indigestion or dyspepsia.

The stomach, from abuse, weakness, does not promptly and thoroughly digest the food. The result is a heavy, sodden mass which ferments (the first process of decay), poisoning the blood, making it thin, weak and lacking in red corpuscles; poisoning the brain, causing headaches, pain in the chest, bad digestion weakens the heart, causing palpitation and finally bringing on disease of this very important organ.

Poor digestion poisons the kidneys, causing Bright's disease and diabetes. And this is so because every organ, every nerve depends upon the stomach alone for nourishment and renewal, and weak digestion shows itself not only in loss of appetite and flesh, but in weak nerves and muddy complexion.

The great English scientist, Huxley, said the best start in life is a sound stomach. Weak stomachs fail to digest food properly, because they lack the proper quantity of digestive acids (gastric and hydrochloric) and peptogenic products. The most sensible remedy in all cases of indigestion is to take after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply in a pleasant, harmless form all the elements that weak stomachs lack.

The regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

They increase flesh, insure pure blood, strong nerves, bright eyes and clear complexion because all these result only from wholesome food well digested.

Nearly all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents full sized package, or by mail by enclosing price to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., but ask your druggist first. A little book on stomach diseases mailed free. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

## The Blues

Despondency comes with disease. Women suffering with female troubles are easily subject to "The Blues." This condition of the mind makes it harder to overcome ill-health.

Mrs. H. J. Garretson, Bound Brook, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with the best results, and can say from my heart that your medicines are wonderful. My physician called my trouble chronic inflammation of the left ovary. For years I suffered very much, but thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and kind advice, I am to-day a well

woman. I would say to all suffering women, take Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine and your sufferings will vanish."



Mrs. Pinkham's great success in helping women to be strong is due in a great measure to the hope she inspires at once in every woman who receives her advice.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Effie Perkins, Pearl, La., writes:

"I had female trouble of all kinds, had three doctors, but only grew worse. I began taking the Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and used the Sanative Wash, and cannot praise your remedies enough."

Mrs. Joseph King, Sabina, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: Will you kindly allow me the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for a long time with falling of the womb, and those terrible bearing-down pains, and it seemed as though my back would never stop aching; also had leucorrhoea, dull headaches; I could not sleep, was weak and life was a burden to me. I doctored for several years, but it did no good. My husband wanted me to try your medicine, and I am so thankful that I did."

Since writing to you I have taken four bottles of the Compound and a box of Liver Pills, and can state that if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw your advertisement. My heart is full of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham for what her medicine has done for me. It is worth its weight in gold."

The sustaining effect physically and mentally of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is very marked. Its use is absolutely safe treatment for any woman who is ill and depressed, and its success unvarying.

## "Your Medicine Has Cured Me," Says Mrs. Shears.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I have taken eight bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used two packages of your Sanative Wash, also some of the Liver Pills, and I can say that your remedies will do all that you claim for them. Before taking your remedies I was very bad with womb trouble, was nervous, had no ambition, could not sleep, and my food seemed to do me no good. 'Now I am well, and your medicine has cured me. I cannot find words to express my gratitude to you for the recovery of my health. I will gladly recommend your medicine to every one wherever I go.' Mrs. M. L. Shears, Gun Marsh, Mich.

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